

TWELFTH YEAR.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Official Reformers Begin Work by Withdrawing Keim.

Teller Concludes to Modify his Attitude Toward the Union Pacific.

Hawaiian Sugar Frauds. Tobacco Stamps and Other Matters.

CAPITOL NOTES.

STAR ROUTE TRIALS. WASHINGTON, May 10.—On resumption of the star route trial this morning the court said it wished to qualify the remarks made yesterday, which seemed to ensure Blackman. The evidence showed Blackman had made no proposition to Rordell, but had merely listened to a proposition coming from the latter. By consent of the court and counsel, Blackman was allowed to take the stand, and he declared that Rordell stated to him long before the trial that he intended to exercise his privilege as the defendant and challenge jurors, but in the interest of the government.

PAYMASTERS REUNION. PAYMASTERS and ex-paymasters of the United States army who reside in this city have extended invitations to all paymasters who served in the uniform army during the late war to attend a reunion which will be held here in connection with the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac on the 16th and 17th inst. The will be a meeting of the paymasters on Wednesday at the Ebbitt House where they will have their head quarters. A large attendance is expected.

BOUGHT BULLION. WASHINGTON, May 10.—The treasury department to-day purchased 278,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco mints.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR FRAUDS. WASHINGTON, May 10.—The special committee appointed to investigate the alleged fraudulent importation of Hawaiian sugar had an interview with Carter, the Hawaiian minister and Dr. Smith, special commissioner on the part of the Hawaiian government. The committee will leave Washington to-morrow for San Francisco. They are especially instructed to examine into all facts bearing upon the question, whether sugars have been imported into San Francisco from the Hawaiian Islands which were not entitled to free duty according to the treaty with that government.

REVENUE STAMPS. The acting commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day sent a letter to collectors of the principal tobacco manufacturing districts, of which the following is a copy: "Increased facilities have been provided for printing stamps and after to-morrow it will be within the power of this office to relieve immediate pressure and at an early day fill all commissions."

A DISPUTED CLAIM. The secretary of the Interior declined the request of Martin B. Hayes to vacate the approval made by the commissioner of the general land office, of entries upon mines known as Santa Rita del Cobre, in New Mexico, consisting of forty five lode claims entered by D. H. Moffat, Jr. and patents will accordingly be issued in favor of the mining claimants.

CHIEF EXAMINER. Charles Wyman, chief clerk of the treasury office, has been selected chief examiner of the civil service commission, vice Keim, whose name was withdrawn at the request of the commissioners.

THE CONTROVERSY WITH THE U. P. There is no change in the status of the controversy between the Interior department and the Union Pacific railroad, concerning the amount of payment required under the net earnings clause of the Thurman act. Secretary Teller has the matter under consideration and will confer with the attorney general before answering President Dillon's last letter or taking any other action on the subject. The government has no intention to sue for payment of dividends by the company pending the final determination of the question at issue.

ARTHUR'S PLANS. The president will probably accept the invitation to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of the New York and Brooklyn bridge on the 24th inst. He will certainly be present on that occasion if his engagements will permit. It is also probable that he will participate in the memorial exercises at New York City.

Postal Notes. WASHINGTON, May 10.—It is estimated at the post office department that under the recent change in computing commissions of the fourth class postmasters an expenditure of sixty thousand dollars more than would be required under the old law will be necessary to settle the account of fourth class officers up to October first, when the two cent postage law goes into operation.

A Murderer Executed. PITTSMOUTH, May 10.—Ward McConeky was executed here this morning in the yard of the county jail for the murder of Geo. A. McClure, in Dead Man's Hollow, near McKeesport, Pa., the night of August 21, 1881. The murdered man had goods stolen from his store and had tracked the thief, among whom was McConeky, to the hollow, where he was afterwards found riddled with bullets.

The murder created intense excitement and vigilance committees were organized, who scoured the woods, but the murderers eluded them, and several months afterward McConeky was arrested in New York state, but the others have never been apprehended.

THE WHEAT CROP.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT. Special Dispatch to THE BEE. WASHINGTON, May 10.—The May returns of wheat to the department of agriculture make the condition compared with the April average materially lower in New York, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois. Further injury was wrought by frosts early in April, and in more northern districts real damage by March freezing was more fully disclosed as the covering of snow and ice disappeared. The average of 77 per cent for New York, Michigan, 83 per cent; Ohio, 62 per cent; Illinois, 66 per cent. Further loss is suffered by plowing up of large areas in Ohio and Illinois. A reduction in Missouri from 83 to 80 per cent, is also reported. In Indiana the average is 75 per cent, and New Jersey reports 101 per cent, both the same as in April. All the remaining northern states have shown improvement since the April reports, as well as the Pacific coast and nearly all the southern states. These averages are: Connecticut 96, Pennsylvania 95, Delaware 85, Maryland 99, Virginia 97, North Carolina 96, South Carolina 93, Georgia 97, Alabama 98, Mississippi 92, Texas 87, Arkansas 90, Tennessee 88, West Virginia 90, Kentucky 81, Kansas 91, California 77, Oregon 72. This is an improvement of 15 points in California and 17 in Oregon. The average condition of winter wheat is 83 1/2 against 80 in April. The loss in area from replanting in other crops may be assumed to reduce the prospect to that of April last, in 1879 and 1880. This general average was 91 in 1881; it was 88 in 1882 and 102 in 1883. In former years there were no May returns. Two years ago the average declined to 80 in July. Last year it increased to 104 at the time of cutting it. It should be understood that in the department reports of condition 100 means the medium growth with full stand and healthy plant. Ohio and Illinois statistics compare with last year's crop thus: Ohio reports 56 for May compared with last year, and 62 compared with the average crop; spring wheat will not be complete till May 15 and will be reported June 1st. The statistical agent for Dakota makes a probable increase of 30 per cent. The agent for Minnesota reported 88 per cent of last year's area already planted, an increase of 15 per cent is reported in Washington territory. It is not probable that the increase in spring wheat area will more than make good the loss of winter wheat acreage. Without regard to spring wheat breadth, the present prospect for winter wheat, in consideration of the reduced condition and acreage, is 20 per cent less than in May last, amounting to a loss of about 77,000,000 bushels.

A dispatch from the London statistical agent, under date of April 28, reports an improvement in European wheat prospects during last month. The severity of March was followed by three weeks of dry weather, which was followed by one week of irrigating rain. The season is still backward and higher temperature is needed. The small area of spring wheat in England is thin and much of it will be displaced by barley. In France and Germany rain is needed and higher temperature necessary. With reduced acreage in western Europe and some injury from frost in March, a reduced crop appears inevitable. In Austria and Hungary the prospect is favorable for at least a medium crop. Rosters of the progress of cotton planting show the work is later than usual in every state and indicate that on May 1st 74 per cent of the proposed area was planted, when the usual proportion is said to be 81 per cent. In Virginia and North Carolina it was very late. The percentages planted were: Virginia 15, North Carolina 35, South Carolina 75, Georgia 73, Florida 96, Alabama 83, Mississippi 82, Louisiana 81, Texas 75, Arkansas 72, Tennessee 67.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—S. W. Tallmadge, of the chamber of commerce, to-day obtained the following information relative to the condition of the wheat crops: H. H. Young, secretary of the Minnesota state board of agriculture says: "The crop is all backward, even that down earliest, and taking the area and condition together we have no right to expect more than 86 per cent of a good average crop. I estimate the crop of the state at about twenty-three million five hundred thousand bushels." Alex. Heron, secretary of the Indiana state board, under date of May 9, says: "I have but little change to report in the prospect for the wheat crop in Indiana. The improvement is not so much as estimated in the April report, and we place the figures a little lower as to condition. In the northwestern part of the state some good wheat is reported, but on the whole it is very discouraging. The season is at least ten days late." Tallmadge has made a new estimate of the flouring to-day by states: Ohio, 26,000,000 bushels; Michigan, 23,000,000; Indiana, 30,000,000; Illinois, 24,000,000; Wisconsin, 16,000,000; Minnesota, 25,000,000; Iowa, 22,000,000; Missouri, 23,000,000; Kansas, 25,000,000; Nebraska, 17,000,000; California, 29,000,000; Oregon, 13,000,000; Pennsylvania, 22,000,000; New York, 12,000,000; other states and territories, 95,000,000, making a total of 403,000,000 bushels, against 563,000,000 bushels, last year's production.

RAILROAD EXTENSION. Special Dispatch to THE BEE. CHICAGO, May 10.—The Railway Age will say: During the first four

months of the present year there were 1,450 miles of main track laid against 2,300 during the corresponding period of last year. The decrease was owing to a cold winter and a backward spring interfering with work. Notwithstanding this fact the mileage thus far this season is greater than for the same period of any previous year except '82. The work was done on seventy-five different lines in thirty-one states and territories. The states which lead in construction are: California 171 miles, Utah 156, New York 115, Pennsylvania 83, Missouri 86, Idaho 85, Arizona 84, Missouri 73; estimated railway building for the year, 8,000 miles.

THE WILD WEST.

Successful Rehearsal of the Cody-Carver Congregation.

COLUMBUS, Neb., May 10. Mr. Rosewater, Editor BEE.

To-day's congregation of Nebraska's native production, both men and animals, at the rehearsal, enables me to assure you a treat in our circle "Wild West." W. F. Conv.

A HOT TRAIL.

Arrest of G. W. Boyden at North Platte for Libel (C) Anthony Reis.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE. NORTH PLATTE, May 10.—George Washington Boyden, late of the Union Pacific freight department, Omaha, was arrested to-day on a charge of malicious libel preferred by Anthony Reis.

Taxing the Pullman Co.

HARRISBURG, May 10.—The Dauphin county court decided in favor of the commonwealth in the case against the Pullman palace car company for collection of tax on gross receipts. The claim of the state was over \$50,000, but the amount was reduced to \$31,000 by the court, which under the decision of the supreme court in the Standard oil company's case, would not allow the imposition of a penalty for failure to report the business of the Pullman company to the auditor general's department.

The Dunn Trial.

CHICAGO, May 10.—In the trial of Jerry Dunn, for the murder of the pugilist, Elliott, Judge Sidney Smith, presiding, peremptorily adjourned court this morning until 2 o'clock. The afternoon papers will say it was learned that a man named Hardy, who was on the jury, is a sporting character and belonged to a coterie in which Dunn mingled.

The Cardinal's Denial.

NEW YORK, May 10.—In answer to the statements made by the Roman correspondent of The London Standard, and published this morning, Cardinal McCloskey makes the following reply: "The Roman correspondent of The London Standard, some time ago, reported twice, after it had been contradicted, a similar statement, which he knew to be false."

The Knights of Honor

GALVESTON, May 10.—The supreme lodge of the Knights of Honor rejected the following supreme officers: Dictator, R. H. Cochran, Was. Virginia; vice dictator, F. P. Nelson, Nebraska; reporter, B. F. Nelson, Ohio; treasurer, R. J. Brackenkridge, Kentucky; chaplain, G. W. Holland, South Carolina; guide, E. J. Davenport, Minnesota; guardian, O. C. Gaston, North Carolina; sentinel, Lewis Wilson, Ohio.

The Thompson Trial.

HARRISBURG, May 10.—The proceedings in the Thompson murder trial to-day were mainly formal. The prosecution rested after giving legal proof of the murder. Col. Jacobs then presented the defense to the jury by a statement which shows that the shooting was justified by a great many wrongs suffered by the victim. That this prosecution was only a high-browed way of David's old hand to Thompson. As Jacobs drew a picture of David's conduct in Cincinnati when he brought Mrs. Thompson drunk to the S. C. air hotel and declared it was worse than criminal. The testimony for the defense began but it was merely formal. A contest will be made when the defense attempts to prove the facts which justify Thompson.

Investigating Butler's Veto.

BOSTON, May 10.—The house had an excited discussion over the order empowering the veto investigating committee to spend money. It is generally understood to be for bringing witnesses to prove that Butler was in Washington when the veto was sent to the house. The order was finally adopted. Some republicans voted with the democrats against the order.

THE LINE OF DUTY.

Which Gen. Crook has Mayped Out on the Mexican Side of the Boundary.

A Chatty Letter from a Correspondent in Arizona.

Confidence in Crook

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The war department has not heard from Gen. Crook's expedition since the 3rd inst., but Secretary Lincoln says that circumstances do not give any ground for alarm. He has full confidence in Gen. Crook's judgment and prudence, and is satisfied that he knows what he had to accomplish before he crossed the border. The secretary is not disposed to credit the rumors of engagements between Gen. Crook's forces and the hostile Indians in Mexico, in which Crook was beaten. He thinks if the light had taken place the department would have heard it through some military post along the border.

The General Pushes the Apaches into Mexico.

DEMING, N. M., May 5, 1883.—From reading the dispatches which come from Washington concerning the movements of Gen. Crook against the hostile Chiricahua of Sonora, I am convinced that the general public are badly mixed as to what it is all about. As soon as Crook returned from Chihuahuas to his headquarters at Wilcox, A. T., he sent a long dispatch to the state department asking that he might be allowed to modify the terms of the treaty. If, after consultation with the Mexican general, such a course was deemed advisable, and agreed to between himself and the general commanding the Mexican forces. The answer came back that he must abide by the treaty, and that neither himself nor the Mexican general had power to modify it at all.

The general told me of the receipt of this dispatch on the 27th inst. "But," said he, "there is some misunderstanding at the seat concerning the true state of affairs here, I wish that you would not mention the correspondence in your dispatches just yet. I have perfect right to cross the boundary on a 'hot trail,' and in four days' time Gatowood's scouts will find the Chiricahua trail somewhere along the border, and then I'm going after 'em. The department has thrown all the responsibility on me, and I am going to assume it." The general would have been fast after the flying Chiricahua several days before he left Wilcox had he not been delayed by a threatened attack of the frontiersmen.

UPON SAN CARLOS.

As soon as it became evident that the Tombsmen rangers had neither number nor equipment to carry out the threats, he was off, leaving the San Carlos Indians to look out for themselves. The portion of Sonora where he is now operating was, under the old Spanish rule, a most important mining and ranching district. Gold and silver were taken out of the mountains from its hills, and some of the richest placer mines the world has ever known are said to have been worked there by the old Spaniards. I sent you a telegram last night from this point and spoke of the country as almost deserted, and no wonder, for the Chiricahua mountains and the Sierra Andres have been for more years than the oldest frontiersman can remember the home of the wild Apache, the stronghold from whose rocky sides he descended into the valleys of Sonora, Chihuahuas, New Mexico and Arizona to pillage and massacre. I was struck with the reply of Pa deah, the captured Chiricahua, when Gen. Crook asked him, "What sort of a place is the stronghold you speak of?" "It is all up and down along the border, and then the Mexican soldiers attack us we roll down rocks upon them and they go away." This tell the secret of the long defiance which the Indians of Apache blood have been able to give the would-be civilizers of the southwest. HON. E. B. WASHINGTON.

last night returning from Los Angeles, where he has been passing the winter in search of health. "Where is Crook?" he asked. "In Old Mexico by this time, and on the reach of dispatches ordering him back to the border." "Well, I am glad of it. You have captured John Kuey, king of the cattle thieves; now let Crook rid the country of the Apaches, and the Dakota boom won't be worth mentioning with the boom which will open out here if prospectors can enter these mountains with safety." The cattle thieves are indeed "downed" to a certain extent, but to "down" the Apaches is a more difficult task. Who are they? Whence comes this race of Indians, surpassing in intellect all other branches of the North American savage race? Of medium stature, slender figure, brows straight and broader than any other Indian, cheek bones less prominent than the Sioux or eastern tribes. They have waged successful warfare through all this region for hundreds of years. It is almost pathetic to listen to one of the better class of citizens speak of the long years of terror with which they have ruled this border. "It is just this way every spring," they say. "The country can never be settled until they are exterminated."

CAPT. ROUSE.

Gen. Crook's staff, tells me that the general is not a careless and careful examination into everything pertaining to the Apache religion, customs and traditions. He showed me a great pile of note books, compiled during ten years' service on this frontier, and he assures me that they are the most intelligent, intellectual savages we have to deal with. "What do you think of an Indian smart enough to out a telegraph wire and insert a small

piece of non-conducting material between the severed ends, and that material of the same size and color of the wire, and so skilfully done that the Western Union men hunted for weeks before they found the break?" This was one of the captain's questions, and his note books are filled with just such evidences of Apache cunning. They were reloading cartridge shells a year before the civilized warriors of the world thought that it could be done economically and while the technical magazines on both sides of the water were discussing the practicability of such a thing. Captain Rouse saw a large number of neatly reloaded shells when the Apaches had picked up, empty, on a battlefield.

From the forks of the Gila river, says the Mexican tradition, the Apaches descended into Mexico like a whirlwind and overthrew the civilization of the Aztecs who had formerly come from the north and conquered the Toltecs. It is the oldest story of the northern barbarians overthrowing a southern civilization, but unlike its European counterpart in history, our southwestern sons of the Goths and Vandals have remained for centuries the successful enemies, and the possessors, in fact, of the conquered province.

The Trunks in the Pool.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The joint executive committee of the passenger department of the trunk lines disposed of the question of allotment of percentages as recommended at yesterday's meeting. There was further discussion on rates to be established for new differential tar points west of the Mississippi, also rates in California and the present railroad war and cutting rates which now prevails there among lines connecting with the Pacific in eastern passenger traffic. No action was taken, however. The system of pooling earnings like eastern lines was suggested, but as to its practicability there is considerable difference of opinion. The committee met again to-morrow.

Anniversary of Jackson's Death.

RICHMOND, May 20.—The death of Stonewall Jackson twenty years ago was commemorated to-day. The light infantry Blues marched to Capitol square and fired a salute in front of Jackson monument. Rev. H. Neville Jackson (Episcopal) then delivered an oration. A large concourse of people were present.

Sherrill Hall Seminary.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Bishop Doane presided at a meeting of the corner stone of Sherrill Hall for a general theological seminary. Bishop Seymour, Rev. Dr. Potter and Wm. M. Evertsman addressed.

Canada Pa-180 D rectors.

MONTREAL, May 10.—The Canada Pacific railway re-elected the old board for the current year, except that James S. Mill, retired, and Rudolph V. Martinus, of Amsterdam and New York, and Wm. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., have been added.

Irish Evictions.

BOSTON, May 10.—The steamer Phoenician from Glasgow, brought 821 evicted tenants from Glasgow, Galway, Blackrock and Londonderry. Over 800, principally large families, were assisted. They are for Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Virginia and Montana.

A Brother's Sacra-fo.

LEXINGTON, May 10.—Gov. Blackburn to-day pardoned James Sizemore sent to the penitentiary from Clay county in 1880 for six years on the charge of murder. Sizemore made no defense on the trial. His brother, a man with a large family, being the real criminal. Sizemore voluntarily took the guilt and penalty on himself for the sake of his brother and family. The brother dying the other day, confessed his guilt and gave unmistakable proof of the truth of his confession. The governor on learning the facts, at once issued a pardon to Sizemore.

Imitation Baking Powders.

The public is cautioned against the practice of many grocers who sell what they claim to be Royal Baking Powder, loose or in bulk, without label or trade-mark. All such powders are base imitations. Analyses of a number of samples of baking powders sold in bulk to parties asking for Royal have shown them all to be large adulterated, mostly with alum, dangerous for use in food, and comparatively valueless for leavening purposes. The public is too well aware of the injurious effect of alum upon the system, to need further caution against the use of any baking powders known to be made from this drug; but the dealer's assurance, "Oh, it's just as good as Royal," or "it's the genuine Royal, only we buy it by the barrel to save expense of cart," etc., is apt to mislead unsuspecting consumers into buying an article which they would not knowingly use in their food under any circumstances. The only safety from such practices is in buying baking powder only in the original package, of a well known brand, and a thoroughly established reputation. The Royal Baking Powder is sold in cans, securely closed with the company's trade-mark label, and the weight of package stamped on each cover. It is never sold in bulk, by the barrel, or loose by weight, and under any such circumstances the public under any pretense, are imitations.

If consumers will bear these facts in mind, and also see that the package purchased is properly labeled, and the label unbroken, they will be always sure of using a baking powder perfectly pure and wholesome, and of the highest test strength in the market. J. O. HOAGLAND, President, Royal Baking Powder Co., N. Y.

THE OLD WORLD.

Another of the Dublin Conspirators Convicted and Sent Up for Life.

The Dynamite Examination Vieing with the Star Route Case in Length.

Bismarck's Health Breaks Down While Trying to Run the Reformatory.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, May 10.—Mullet, one of the inviolables, was tried to-day. Porter, for the crown, read extracts from a diary kept by Mullet. One of the entries was an account for arms. The name of Arthur Forester was attached to it. Forester is supposed to be a leading Fenian, wanted by the police. His wife and mother were witnesses in support of an alibi for Mullet. A further entry said the government were foolish to bother about the Parnell procession as the Parnellites were harmless. Porter read a letter from James Mullet, brother of the prisoner, ordering the latter to make an example of members of the Emmet band who, the former said, turned traitor. Porter commented on the entries in the diary. He said a book, nothing cash received and expended, had been found in Mullet's bedroom. It would prove that money had been given by Peter Tynan, "No. 1," to Jas. Carey, for purposes of conspiracy, in amounts of £140, £30 and £20. Other papers found in the prisoner's room contained entries of money received, with initials attached, indicating that it came from Daniel Corley, Joe Brady, Arthur Forester, Joseph Smith and Patrick Delaney. Porter read an extract from Mullet's diary, entered September 9, 1881, in which he implored the assistance of God for a special undertaking. In the entry made September 10, he said he failed in the undertaking because two of his confederates deserted him. This, Porter said, is supposed to refer to the abortive attempt on the life of ex-Secretary Forester.

Farrell, the informer, testified the prisoner gave orders to Hanlon, previous to the attack on juror. Filed. Mullet did not call any witnesses. Addressing the jury on his own defense, he repeated his case had been reviewed by leading articles in the newspapers and by speeches of the ministers. He was proceeding to mention the name of Sir William Harcourt, when the judge interposed and Mullet then refused to continue his address. He was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 10.—The dynamite examination was continued to-day. The court room was crowded. The prisoner seemed in good health. The clerk in the post office testified that money orders had passed between Dr. Thos. Gallagher and Bernard Gallagher and also between D. Gallagher and Curten. The steward of the steamer Parthia identified Dr. Gallagher as the man who sailed from New York March 14th. Another steward of the Parthia identified Alansburgh, who he said, accompanied Dr. Gallagher. The steward of the steamer Germanic identified Bernard Gallagher, who sailed from Liverpool for New York March first. The steward of the steamer Spain swore that informer Lynch (Norman) sailed from New York March 10. The clerk of the clock room of the Eastern Railway depot testified that Wilson and Dr. Gallagher deposited a valve with him, March 29. Gallagher told him to keep it cool. The valve was called for March 31. Moynic, the public analyst at Birmingham and chief inspector of explosives, gave testimony concerning the nitro-glycerine found in Whitehead's factory. Whitehead cross-examined Moynic, and displayed much intelligence in putting questions. The witness declined to state that he understood the manufacture of all explosives.

After the examination of various witnesses, to prove the identity of the prisoners, and the finding of nitro-glycerine on the premises occupied by Whitehead, the hearing was adjourned till to-morrow. A meeting of influential ship owners to-day, including representatives of three million tons of Suez Canal traffic, unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the construction of another canal across the isthmus and appointed an executive committee to carry out the plans of the meeting. In the afternoon, Mr. Jas. O. Kelly, member for Ilk, announced a notice that he would question the government concerning the protest of Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, in regard to Irish pauper emigration. Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, said the state-aided Irish emigrants who left for America under the direction of the Tukes committee were all likely to support themselves. The American government had made rules to prevent the entrance into that country of those likely to become paupers. Orders were received at Aldershot to-day to send troops and police to Carragh Camp, Ireland, instantly. A young man of great promise who just the military college, shot himself at Monaco after losses at the gambling table.

Why Suffer with Salt-Rheum?

MISSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Gentlemen—I was a great sufferer from Salt Rheum on my limbs, for a dozen years previous to the summer of 1878, at which time I was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The skin would become dry, chapped, open, bleed and itch intensely, so that I was unable to wear shoes, and the disease made them worse. At the time I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla (in the summer of 1878) they were so bad that I was discharged, and I was obliged to keep them bandaged with linen cloths. The skin was drawn so tight by the heat of the disease that if I stooped over they would crack open and bleed. It was so bad that I commenced taking it till I was cured. I used one box of Hood's Olive Ointment, to relieve the itching. Hoping many others may learn the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla and receive as much benefit as I have, I am Very truly yours, Mrs. S. S. MOODY, No. 75 Broadway, Lowell, Mass., Jan. 15, 1878.

WE DO NOT CLAIM

that HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA will cure everything, but the fact that on the purity and vitality of the blood depend the vigor and health of the whole system, and that disease of various kinds often only the sign that nature is trying to remove the disturbing cause, we are naturally led to the conclusion that a remedy that gives life and vigor to the blood, eradicates scrofula and other impurities from it, as HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA undoubtedly does, must be the means of preventing many diseases that would occur without its use; hence the field of its usefulness is quite an extended one, and we are warranted in recommending it for all derangements of the system which are cured by an unnatural state of the blood.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

is sold by druggists. Price \$1, or six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

at Northampton last night, at which resolutions were passed in favor of Bradleigh retaining his seat in the Commons.

GERMANY.

BREMEN, May 10.—Bismarck is daily becoming more emaciated, and the physicians have informed him that the worst may happen if he does not abandon all work for the present. The North German Gazette, alluding to the recent debate on the Reichstag, accuses the progressists of republicanism.

BREMEN, May 10.—A statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 307,000 marks. PARIS, May 10.—A tragedy which caused a great sensation, occurred here this morning on the Rue Sainte Denis while a marriage party was proceeding along that thoroughfare. On the way to the church a rival of the groom shot and killed him. The assassin then poisoned himself.

Gen. Sherman's Visit of Inspection

Special Dispatch to THE BEE. FORT MONROE, Va., May 10.—Gen. Sherman arrived this morning to inspect the post. He received a salute on landing, and reviewed and inspected the troops, exchanged visits with Rear Admiral Cooper, and was received by salute from the flag-ship Tennessee.

The Iron Industry.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—The meeting of the association of iron manufacturers of the west was held here to-day. All the mills of the west were represented as it will probably be the final meeting prior to June 1st, when the mills will close down unless the differences existing between employer and employe are settled before that date. A lengthy discussion developed since the last conference had wrought no change in the situation. The manufacturers to a man were in favor of a general shutdown unless the workmen accepted the reduction, as the present condition of trade would not justify the payment of present wages. The action of the committee in refusing to sign the scale presented by the Amalgamated Association and in adjourning the conference since die was unanimously endorsed. A special meeting of the Fall association was also held this afternoon, but nothing could be learned as to its nature.

A Puff for the President.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 10.—In the sera, during discussion of the constitutional prohibitory amendment, Nelson made an attack on President Arthur for countenancing the drinking of liquors in the White House, a custom which, he said, was not tolerated by Presidents Hayes and Garfield.

The Gale Around Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Last night's storm was very severe north of this city. The Methodist church of South Evanston was blown from the foundation and completely wrecked. The sexton was the only person in the building, and he miraculously escaped unhurt. Four other churches and one private residence in Evanston and South Evanston were considerably damaged.

Bank Burglarized.

DETROIT, May 10.—The Bank of Townsend, North of Vassar, was burglarized last night. The safe was blown open and \$4,000 in specie taken. The thieves were frightened away before they could open another drawer which contained \$6,000 currency. Frank L. Iales, who rooms over the bank, was held under revolvers while the robbery was perpetrated.

Court Curiousities.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Henry J. Marriott and Marie Peseux, arrested for the larceny of \$75,000 worth of diamonds from a Paris jeweler, were married to-day in court. Marie Marriott was on a writ of habeas corpus. Marriott returned to jail, the girl to her lodgings. The second trial of the libel suit of James Francis Malley against James Gordon Bennett of the Herald, ended with a verdict of \$2,500. Malley got a verdict of \$20,000 the first trial.